

THE  
**Newfoundland**  
**Dog**

HISTORY, CARE, FEEDING  
STANDARD OF PERFECTION  
SHOW POINTS



BY  
MRS. J. H. ROGERSON

*The* EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE  
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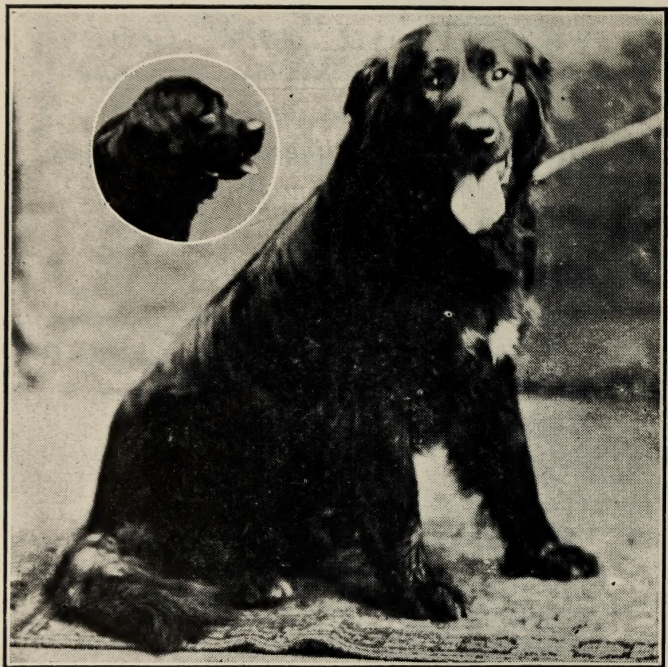
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*Newfoundland Dog*

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*History, Care, Feeding, Standard of  
Perfection, Show Points*

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MRS. J. H. ROGERSON  
DUTTON, ONTARIO

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Shelton Carlo [89996], Sire Ch. Black Knight 2nd. (53899).

## FOREWORD

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### *Give Your Boy A Dog*


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A survey of one of the largest penitentiaries in the United States revealed the fact "that less than one per cent. of the inmates had a dog or any pet to play with as a child."

The companionship of a dog teaches the boy to be kind, loving, faithful and trustworthy. Not only that, but the time he spends with his dog is not spent in idleness or mischief, which is often the foundation of a life of crime.

Where such companionship is possible every boy should have a dog, for such companionship helps to build character, which is, after all, the only safe, sure crime preventive.

—Our Dumb Animals.



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## *The Newfoundland Dog*

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THE dog was probably the first animal domesticated by man. Theories of the origin of dogs have been plentiful and as unsatisfactory as plentiful; as far back as seven thousand years ago dogs were represented in drawings, sculpture and carvings. In the Old and New Testament the dog is spoken of almost with abhorrence. What a true, faithful, courageous and intelligent friend man would have missed if this abhorrence had not been overcome!

It is probable that all dogs sprang from a common source, but climate, food and cross breeding have caused the many variations of form which now exist. There are certain characteristics common to all whether the silken lap dog or the noble Newfoundland, for instance, before lying down they turn around several times; and digging up earth with their fore feet and throwing it back with their hind feet. Many and important are the duties performed by the dog for man. In the Arctic regions the sled dogs furnish one of the chief means of transportation. In Holland they draw milk carts and do various types of work in harness in many parts of the world. The rescue work of the St. Bernard in the Alps is well known, and the Newfoundland is especially famous for the rescue of drowning persons.

Everyone realizes that dogs hold a place in our lives that nothing else fills. A dog's absolute reliance upon his master and affection for him and the master's affection for his dog, are deeply felt, but cannot be explained, and those who have not experienced this with regard to dogs surely miss much. It is very difficult to understand "the mystery of this deep intelligence," or to estimate the power of the unspoken bond between a man and his dog, which is very beautiful and gives great joy to life. Every dog owner is interested in the history and care of the particular breed he owns, so I am giving in this little book the information I have been able to gather on the Newfoundland dog.

It is a peculiar thing that technical dog writers have discovered very little about their ancestry and their findings have been vastly different, but the following is the history that is recognized by the North American Newfoundland Club.

The Pyrenees sheep dogs were brought to Newfoundland from France by Biscay fishermen between 1506 and 1662 and later. These dogs were creamy white, moderately large, active and faithful, with a cautious dignified deportment and flat coats, coarse with woolly undercoats, capable of resisting the rigorous climate of the Pyrenees. They had eyes of almost human pathos; deep, small and searching, indicating resolution. English colonists brought curly coated



retrievers. These were black dogs of medium size with dense curls. They had long muzzles and were inclined to be hard-headed and hard-mouthed and were alert and intelligent. These English and French dogs became crossed and from this was evolved the greater Newfoundland, the Landseer, the Labrador or smooth-coated retriever and probably the Chesapeake Bay dog; and later on the greater Newfoundland was crossed with Alpine dogs, producing the modern St. Bernard.

The branch of the greater Newfoundland called Landseer, was of this origin. Sir Edwin Landseer's painting called "A Member of the Human Society" accurately depicted the type of dog that came from Newfoundland. It was a large black and white dog. Visitors to the island reported that the dogs were used entirely for hauling fish and wood. They would haul loads great distances with no one in charge of them, and when their load was emptied would return for another. They were inexpensive to keep for they were fed mainly on fish, of which there were at that time enormous quantities which were of no value. There were many dogs bred on the island and they became so numerous that the Governor in 1780 issued an order that one dog only should be kept by each islander. They were brought to England by ship crews returning from the island. They were found very useful on ship board for their strength and

ability to swim, so were used to retrieve articles that fell overboard which otherwise would have been lost. When a ship arrived in port the captain or one of the seamen would often give an exhibition in the harbor. Sportsmen became interested and the Newfoundland dog was soon in great demand. The ship captains saw a way to increase their income so a great many dogs were bought on the island and sold in England. The all black and black with white splash on chest and toes, most popular in America to-day, were later developed in England by selection and careful breeding.

Since early days the Newfoundland has been considered a hero breed. There have been numerous stories of their great valor and sagacity. One remarkable incident took place in December, 1919. The steamship "Ethie" with ninety-two passengers and crew, one a baby of eighteen months, was stranded on the coast of Newfoundland. The sea was too rough for boats and attempts to shoot a line through the air failed. One of the dogs was called upon. With a rope in his mouth he braved the breakers and rocks and brought the line ashore. With a boatswain chair and a block and tackle a carrier was contrived and the passengers and crew were rescued one by one. What other dog but Newfoundland has the brain, courage, instinct, vigor and water resisting coat to enable him to perform such a heroic act!

The attachment which this magnificent dog feels toward mankind is almost unaccountable, for they have been known to undergo great hardships to help or protect someone in need who is a stranger to them. A story is told of a Newfoundland dog that, discovering a man perishing in the snow from cold and exhaustion dashed off, and, after attracting attention, galloped back again to the sufferer and lying upon him tried to give the vital heat from his own body until assistance arrived. There are also numerous stories of the rescue of persons from drowning by the Newfoundland. They have been known to support a drowning man in a perfect manner seeming to be aware that the head of the drowning person should be kept above the water, shifting its grasp until this was accomplished.

Newfoundlands want to be loved by everyone, particularly by those they know. They respond to approbation, take disapproval intelligently, are quick to learn and remember and will readily obey. They are comrades to their owners or to those they know well and friendly to strangers when not on guard; also they love children. Courage, docility and faithfulness are characteristics.



Dutton's Queen of Coyne [108422], Sire Shelton Carlo (89956),  
Age 10 Months.

## *Care of the Dog*

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**Bathing**—The bathing of puppies and dogs is an important duty to their health. It makes them more pleasant to keep in the home. The use of medicated soap in the bath destroys unpleasant body odors.

Puppies under six weeks of age should not be bathed unless they become soiled or show an inflammatory condition of the skin. If bathing is necessary always have puppy in a warm room, work quickly, rinse and immediately dry the puppy with a coarse towel. Wrap him in a blanket or woollen cloth for at least half an hour afterwards. Older puppies and mature dogs should be bathed once a week during summer and once or twice a month during the winter season. In washing the ears do not permit the water to enter the ear canal. Be careful to protect the eyes. Dry the dog promptly with a rough towel or bagging. Fifteen minutes enforced exercise after the bath will stimulate the circulation of blood, and largely overcome the danger of chilling. Do not permit the dog to roll in the dirt while his coat is still wet. As soon as the coat is dry it should be thoroughly brushed and combed to remove tangles. Grooming is to the dog's advantage and a pleasurable occupation of the dog lover. A dog enjoys the sensation immensely.



## TREATMENT OF FLEAS AND LICE

If the dog should become infected with fleas or lice, treatment to destroy the pests should be undertaken at once. They not only cause great annoyance to your pet but are the carrying agent for the transmission of infectious disease. More lice are found on puppies or aged dogs than on mature healthy ones. Treatment by either bathing or dusting can be given. In treatment by bathing use a medicated soap in a solution of disinfectant, used according to directions given. First soap and wash the head and neck thoroughly, protecting the eyes. This is to prevent the fleas or lice escaping from the rest of the body and hiding about the ears and eyes. If you wish to treat by use of dusting powder any reliable flea or lice powder can be used. Thoroughly dust powder into every part of the body. Treatments must be repeated every 10 days to destroy the new groups of lice. Disinfectants destroy lice but not their eggs and nits.

All bedding should be destroyed and kennel thoroughly disinfected. We have found that dried tobacco leaves or a nicotine solution sprinkled about the bed and kennel greatly reduce these pests.

## FEEDING

The important subject of feeding the dog from puppyhood to old age should be given careful consideration by every dog owner. Many

of the ills and much of the unthriftiness of dogs are directly caused by lack of knowledge in feeding and often by overfeeding and lack of exercise.

The dog should be continuously supplied with abundant fresh water in a clean utensil. All food should be clean, fresh and unspoiled. The dog should be anxious for each feeding and all food given should be promptly consumed. Any food left should be removed. The dog sometimes forms the bad habit of being selective about the food he is given. This should be discouraged.

Mature dogs kept as pets should receive one meal a day, in the evening preferred. Those intended for night watching or night hunting should receive a heavy feed in the morning; while those that work during the day should be fed heavily at night.

A dog's diet should be balanced so it will receive all elements necessary for health and bone and muscle building. It should consist of one part meat, one part vegetable and one part cereal, cooked and seasoned with salt as for human consumption. Meats that should be given are beef, mutton, and pork in small quantities. For variety fish or raw eggs can be given. Any vegetable is suitable but green vegetables and tomatoes are preferred. Where plenty of milk is at hand, milk and whole wheat bread can supplement the cereal part of the diet. Dogs sometimes dislike vegetables cooked and served

alone. A method I find very satisfactory is to make a broth or stew of the meat and vegetables and thicken it with the cereal. Raw, hard bones to which a little meat adheres will serve to strengthen and cleanse the teeth and are an additional source of mineral elements. Fish bone or the bones of fowl should not be given, as they are liable to injure the wall of the digestive tract. A full grown Newfoundland dog should receive about two quarts of food a day.

The following foods should not be permitted in the diet: Corn meal, rice, potatoes, fried foods, boiled liver, hard boiled eggs, candy, pastry. Their continued use will undermine the health and make the dog more susceptible to disease.

The dog biscuit is an easy but a little more expensive way to feed your dog and any reliable make contains all the elements necessary for health. They may be fed hard or soaked.

### **FEEDING THE PUPPY**

If the mother has been properly nourished the puppies of this breed are very strong and healthy, and will begin to eat from a dish at between two and three weeks of age, and can be completely weaned from the mother at three or four weeks. Cow's milk may be fed whole, and at this age five feedings a day should be given and one teaspoon of pure cod liver oil. The diet should consist of bread stuffs (whole wheat is best), cereals, finely chopped and cooked vege-

tables and meat. A small amount of raw scraped lean beef or mutton can gradually be added to the diet. Raw eggs beaten with milk may replace the meat.

A Newfoundland puppy of three months should receive about one quart of milk and about one pint of meat and vegetable stew, given in four feedings. The amount of food should be increased as puppy grows and the number of feedings decreased. At the age of six months just three feedings and by the age of nine months to one year two feedings daily. Cod liver oil should be given daily while puppy is growing and plenty of fresh milk is very necessary. Green vegetables, such as spinach, lettuce and tomatoes, should be used mostly in the puppy diet.

Raw bones, which the puppy cannot splinter and with a few shreds of meat upon them, will help the puppy in cutting its teeth; strengthen the jaw and supply some of the mineral matter needed in growing strong bones. As soon as it becomes soiled, it should be taken away from the puppy.

Raw eggs are highly recommended to promote the growth of the coat. Fresh water in a clean utensil should be kept within reach of the puppy all the time.

A puppy should never be allowed to eat enough at one meal to distend the abdomen. Any food not eaten should be removed. The appetite should be kept so that the meal is always

watched for and the puppy promptly eats all the food offered.

### ARTIFICIAL FEEDING

If for any reason the mother is unable to feed the puppy from birth it is quite possible to rear them by artificial feeding. Those that have experimented tell us that the nearest substitute for the mother's milk is the popular brand of unsweetened condensed milk. Dilute this with equal parts of boiled water, adding a few drops of olive oil to each feeding to avoid constipation. Feed from bottle with a small nipple every two hours for first few days then every three hours, omitting feeding during the night as soon as possible.

Puppy will take about one-half to two ounces at each feeding to start and gradually increase. At the age of about three weeks teach puppy to drink from dish. A puppy reared in this way should receive cod liver oil daily from birth.

It is necessary that the puppy of this large breed be given abundance of feed during the growing period so they develop the large bone and muscle so desired.

### HOUSEBREAKING

To housebreak a puppy is quite simple provided proper methods, common sense and patience are observed. Kindly instruction is all that is needed to teach a puppy habits of cleanliness. The puppy should be permitted to go out into



the yard the first thing in the morning, promptly after each feeding, and the last thing before being shut in the house for the night. During the day time it should be turned out of doors five or six times and allowed to re-enter the moment it has relieved itself. When caught in the act of uncleanness it should be rebuked promptly by word of mouth and perhaps a light cuff and immediately turned outside. No puppy likes to soil its bed on which it sleeps, so it is a good plan to restrict its range at night to an enclosure just large enough to contain its bed. By observing these instructions most puppies will quickly learn good habits.

### BREEDING

There is little difficulty in breeding dogs successfully and rearing puppies. A female comes in season twice a year and signs of estrum are swelling of the external genitals and a discharge. If not bred she should be closely confined for three weeks, and if bred the same confinement should be practiced to prevent accidental mating. Always record the date of breeding and approximate date of whelping will be sixty-three days later.

For whelping provide secluded quarters where she will not be disturbed. The box or place selected should be clean and thoroughly disinfected. At time of breeding she should be in good physical condition and not over fat. It must be

remembered that the health of the mother and the life she leads affect her puppies before and after birth. The better fed and healthier the mother, the better are the puppies likely to be.

In order to permit the full development of the female it is better not to breed her at the first estrum, but to await the second period which usually occurs when she is about fifteen months old.

While it is possible to breed her twice yearly it is better practice to breed only once yearly, in the spring.

The man who determines to try his luck at breeding dogs will do well to learn all he can from those who have graduated in the school of experience.

The science of breeding is, first, from the male parent is mainly derived structure and outward characteristics. Second, from the female parent is derived the internal structure, and, in more proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits.

The purer the race of the parents the more certainty there is of transmitting their qualities to the offsprings.

## DISTEMPER

Distemper is the most frequent and widely spread disease of dogs. On the average about one-half the dogs affected will die. Those that recover generally have a strong resistance against

any attack later in life. If your dog should contract this disease place him under the care of a reliable veterinary and it is of utmost importance to keep the animal in a thoroughly dry and warm condition, otherwise pneumonia is extremely apt to result. The isolation of the infected animal and the free and repeated use of disinfectant on all places and articles that have harbored or come in contact with the distempered dog is important, and this should be carried out for several days after apparent recovery.

If you have been unfortunate enough to lose your pet from this disease, destroy all bedding, blankets or anything that came in contact with infected animal, that cannot be soaked in a disinfectant solution, before another pet is brought on the premises.

A question that is asked so often is "How can I prevent my dog from contracting distemper?" There are serums with which your dog can be treated by a verterinary, to make him immune. This treatment is only in experimental stages yet, so does not always give positive immunity. The best preventive against distemper and all other diseases is to keep your pet in the best physical condition possible. Do not keep him in too warm quarters and see that he gets plenty of fresh air and exercise and that food, feeding dish and kennel are kept clean.

## WORMS

Ninety per cent. of all puppies are infested with worms, investigators report. Symptoms of the presence of worms are, unthrifty, thin and stunted growth. They lack energy, coat becomes harsh, dry and sheds. Fits are often caused from poison discharged from the worms.

Treatment of the puppy may begin when they are a month old. Any reliable advertised worm medicine may be given according to directions, and repeated in ten days until all worms are expelled. Each treatment should be followed in a few hours by a laxative.

We all know that prevention is better than cure. Work towards prevention by treating the mother two weeks after breeding and a week later. As additional protection to puppies the mother should again be treated during the nursing period.

One source from which the puppy gets the eggs of worms is from the mother's teats while sucking. This can be overcome by frequent bathing of the udder with a disinfectant, carefully wiping off the teats after bath before the puppies are allowed to suck. Keep the puppies bed thoroughly clean and disinfected often, and keep water and feeding pans clean, frequently scalding them.

## TRAINING

Intentional cruelty to dogs is rare. Just remember a dog should be treated as we would like to be treated.

A well trained dog is a pleasure to itself and to its owner, so it must be taught to fit in with the habits and lives of the people among whom it is to live. A puppy without hesitation comes when called unless it has learned by experience that coming means ill treatment. Other things a well behaved pup should know are, to lie down when told and to drop anything when told. There are few dogs more adapted for fetching and carrying than the Newfoundland. This dog always likes to have something in its mouth and seems to derive a kind of dignity from the conveyance of its master's property, so can easily be trained to carry and deliver parcels. Every boy or girl enjoys breaking their dog to harness and this can be accomplished by kindly and patient training. This training can be begun while it still is a puppy, but it should not be expected to draw heavy loads until it reaches maturity. Many people enjoy adding to the necessary training many tricks. To train a dog well the lessons should be continued even after the lesson is well learnt. The owner should see that orders are obeyed.

There is seldom any excuse for beating a dog. A dog that takes its owner seriously, and realizes that every word has a meaning, and is meant, is always obedient.

### SHOWING

To show a dog well is the only way to show a dog at all.



The dog must not only be a good dog, it must be a clean dog; it must be in good condition; it must know how to behave; it must be shown well, Show manners are important. A good dog may look indifferent because of the way it behaves. Good show manners are a matter of training, and a little time spent at the kennel rehearsing is well worth while. The dogs are led around and taught to stand, just as they will need to behave in the show ring.



## STANDARD OF PERFECTION

**Symmetry and General Appearance**—The dog should give the impression of intelligence, strength and resolution. He should move freely on his legs with body swinging loosely between them with a slight roll or gait, bear like. A weak or hollow back, slackness of loins or cow hocks are decided faults.

**Head**—Broad and massive with well arched dome, showing occiput. There should be no decided stop; the muzzle should be short, clean cut, rather square and covered with short hair.

**Coat**—Flat and dense, topcoat somewhat coarse, undercoat decidedly woolly and profuse, capable of resisting water and weather. If brushed wrong way coat should fall back into place naturally.

**Body**—Broad with good depth of chest, plenty of spring of ribs back of shoulders. Neck should be strong, well set into shoulders, back level, loins muscular.

**Forelegs**—Perfectly straight, well muscled, elbow in and well let down, feathered to the pads, pasterns (section of leg below knee) strong and straight.

**Hind Quarters and Legs**—Very strong with great freedom of action and feathered to pads. Dew claws should be removed, stifles well bent and muscular.

**Chest**—Deep, quite broad with plenty of coat extending well below brisket.

**Bone**—In proportion to size and weight of dog.

**Paws**—Webbed and well padded. If splayed or turned out, they are defective.

**Tail**—Of moderate length, reaching slightly below hocks, proportionate and covered with long hair. When relaxed it should be carried downward, a slight curvature at end being allowed. When excited or in motion it should be elevated, but not over the back, nor should there be any indication of a ring or kink.

**Ears**—Of medium size, set high and proportionate to head, not pendulous, lying close to cheeks and covered with short hair, preferably without fringe.

**Eyes**—Moderate size, preferably dark brown or hazel, rather deeply set, but not showing haw, and set wide apart.

**Color**—A rich black, bronze tinge or splash of white on chest or toes allowed.

**Height and Weight**—Size and weight are desirable so long as symmetry is maintained. A fair average height at the shoulders is 22 inches to 28 inches for dogs, and 20 inches to 26 inches for bitches. Fair average weight for dogs is from 80 pounds to 140 pounds and bitches from 60 pounds to 120 pounds.

**Other Than Black**—Should in all respects follow black except in color. Those to be encouraged are solid bronze black and white, the colors of equal proportion over the body; a black head with narrow blaze, well defined

saddle, black rump and tail to be given preference. Black dogs having white on toes and chest, or white tip on tails, should be exhibited in classes provided for blacks.

The provision for solid bronze or dark brown and cuts for curled tails, etc., must be touched on. The former came in nature color evolution and the latter because in cold climates dogs curl their tails over their noses when asleep to prevent the effects of frost. Therefore, as the curl or twist of tail is a natural trait and not evidence of a cross, only a slight cut is provided and solid bronze is permitted. Many handsome specimens of this color have been known.

The scale of points is as follows:

Head—Skull and occiput .....	12	
Eyes and expression .....	8	
Ears .....	4	
Muzzle .....	6	
		— 30
Body—Size, weight, appearance and action	10	
Coat and color .....	14	
Leg bones and paws .....	10	
Quarter and tail with stifle formation .....	10	
Loin and back .....	10	
Shoulders .....	4	
Brisket and chest with spring of ribs	4	
Neck .....	4	
Hocks .....	2	
Pasterns .....	2	
		— 70
Total .....		100



Cut in points for defects:

Lack of dense undercoat .....	1 to 5 points
Coat, if decidedly curly .....	1 to 4 points
Hollow or swayed back .....	1 to 3 points
Dew laps .....	1 to 2 points
Low front .....	1 to 2 points
Stifles, if not well bent .....	1 to 2 points
Cow hocks .....	1 to 2 points
Pastern, weak or not straight .....	1 to 3 points
Ring or kink tail .....	1 to 2 points
Eyes, owl or staring, or too full.....	1 to 3 points
Color, other than black or white....	1 to 2 points
Size, for each inch below standard	1 point
Weight for every 10 pounds below standard .....	1 point





